(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether calculation of time on equinox (Sayan) basis is more scientific than solstice (Nirayan); and

(d) if so, the action that is being taken by Government to keep the same in vogue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Sayana solar system of reckoning dates is scientifically correct and has remained in National Calendar as the best option. For the sake of unification of divergent practices followed by regional Panchang makers, the Nirayana Calendric dates have been introduced in National Calendar as additional information, and the practice ha^been followed in Rashtriya Panchang.

Commercialization of research

1991. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to ensure quicker commercialization of research in scientific institutions and universities;

(b) if so, the details of such measures to be undertaken by Government;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to provide greater incentive to scientists;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government also propose to bring in ten Nobel Laureates in different field of science and technology and interactive sessions between them and young scientists; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) It is imperative that commercialization of inventions in scientific institutions and universities takes place at a much quicker pace than at present. Several schemes

have been put in place to achieve the above objective to provide infrastructural and operational support through various schemes and incentives. With increased emphasis on public-private partnership in technology development, the Government, through schemes of Technology Development Board (TDB), New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) and Drug & Development Promotion Board (DDPB), provides incentives to commercialize inventions, as these schemes take adequate care to ensure that inventions from scientific institutions and universities become an important component of the schemes. Ministry of Science and Technology and Department of Ocean Development allow institutions and universities implementing projects awarded by them to own intellectual property rights emanating from such projects and retain benefits and earnings accrued from platents, Institutions may determine the share of inventors and other persons from actual earnings. However, such share shall be limited to one-third of the actual earnings. Similar schemes are available to the scientists from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

The Government has set up specialized cells/centers/units in its different departments and agencies which provide technical, financial and legal help to scientists for protecting their inventive work in India and other counries. Intellectual property rights, so generated, are also maintained by these cells/centers/units. The ownership of such patents resides with the concerned institutions and the scientists' names appear as inventors in the patent document. Prominent among the Government Departments/agencies are: Department of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology, Department of Atomic Energy, Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Space Research Oganisation (ISRO), Indian Council of Forest Research. In addition, many awards and fellowships have been instituted for recognizing meritorious scientists and giving them incentives to take on R&D projects. There are tax incentives available for commercializing indigenously developed technology.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.